Using Hospital Discharge Data to Measure the Scope of Intimate Partner Violence Injuries in California

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February and March 2003

Statewide Data Sources for Measuring Intimate Partner Violence

- Nonfatal
  - Patient Discharge Data
  - California Women's Health Survey
  - Future ED reporting
- Fatal
  - Vital Statistics Death Records
  - Supplementary Homicide Reports
  - EPIC's Linked Homicide File
- Other
  - DOJ arrest data

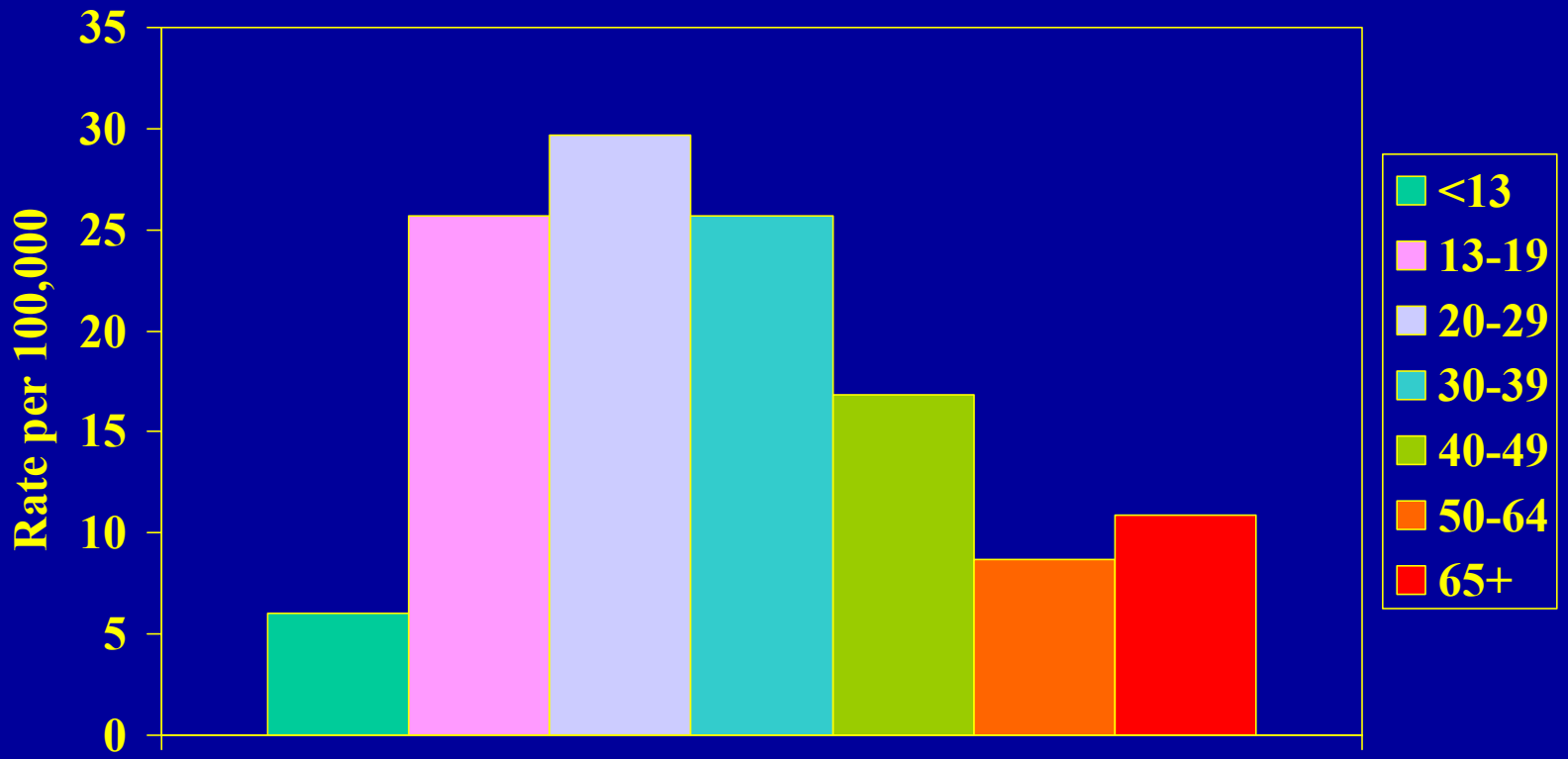
Patient Discharge Data

- Available information includes
  - Diagnosis and injury codes
  - Demographics of victim
  - Information about the hospital stay, payer, etc.
- In California, reporting of E-codes is mandatory
- Reporting is close to 100 percent statewide
- Limited to hospital admissions
- Only one code identifies IPV victims (E967.3)

How Can Patient Discharge Data Be Used to Provide Information on Intimate Partner Violence?

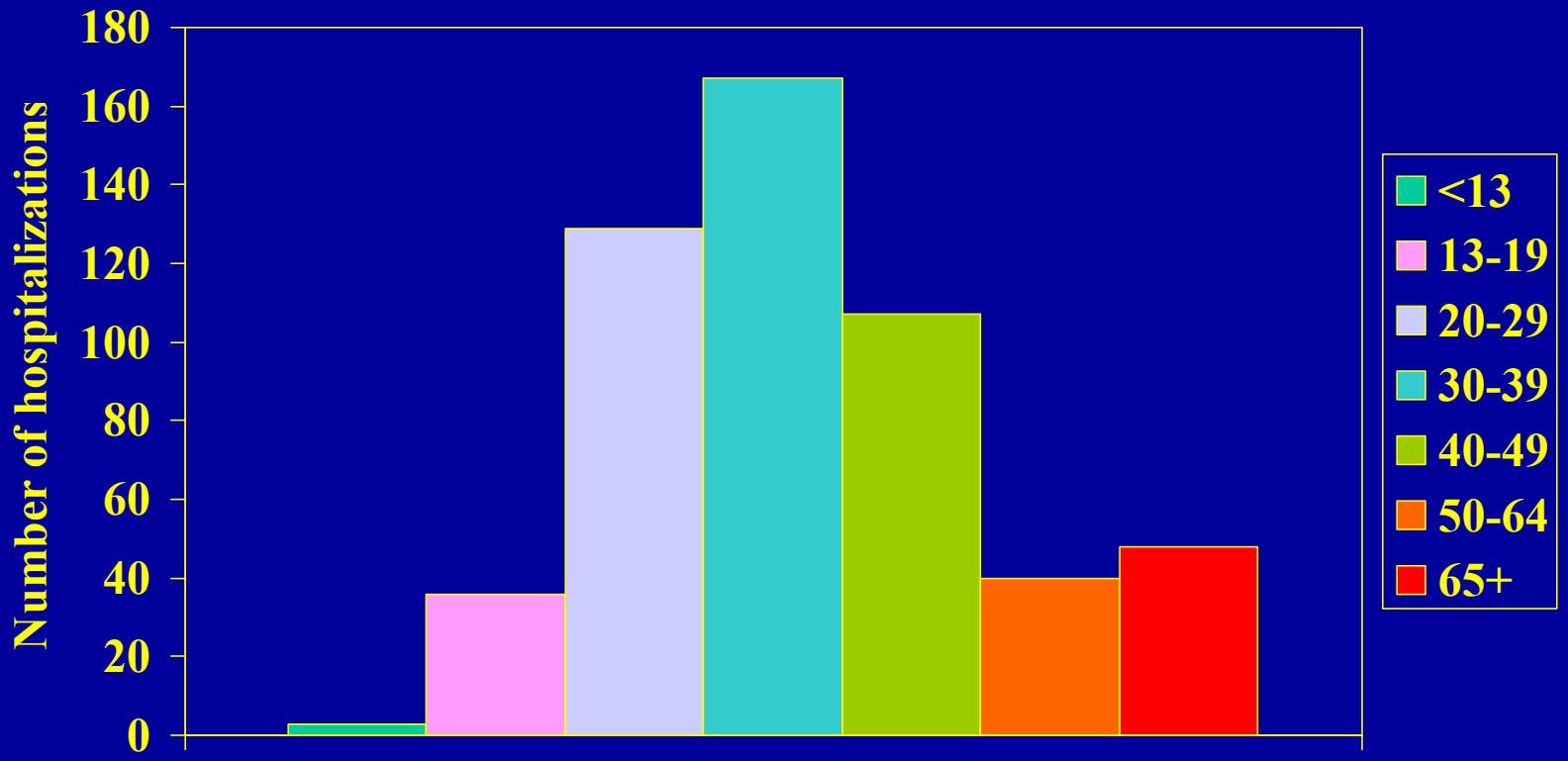
- Assess the magnitude of the injury problem in the state and at the local level
- Monitor trends in number of persons affected and types of injuries
- Provide information on groups at high risk for this type of injury (e.g., young women, poor women)

Violent Injury Hospitalization Rates per 100,000 Females, by Age, California, 1992-1999



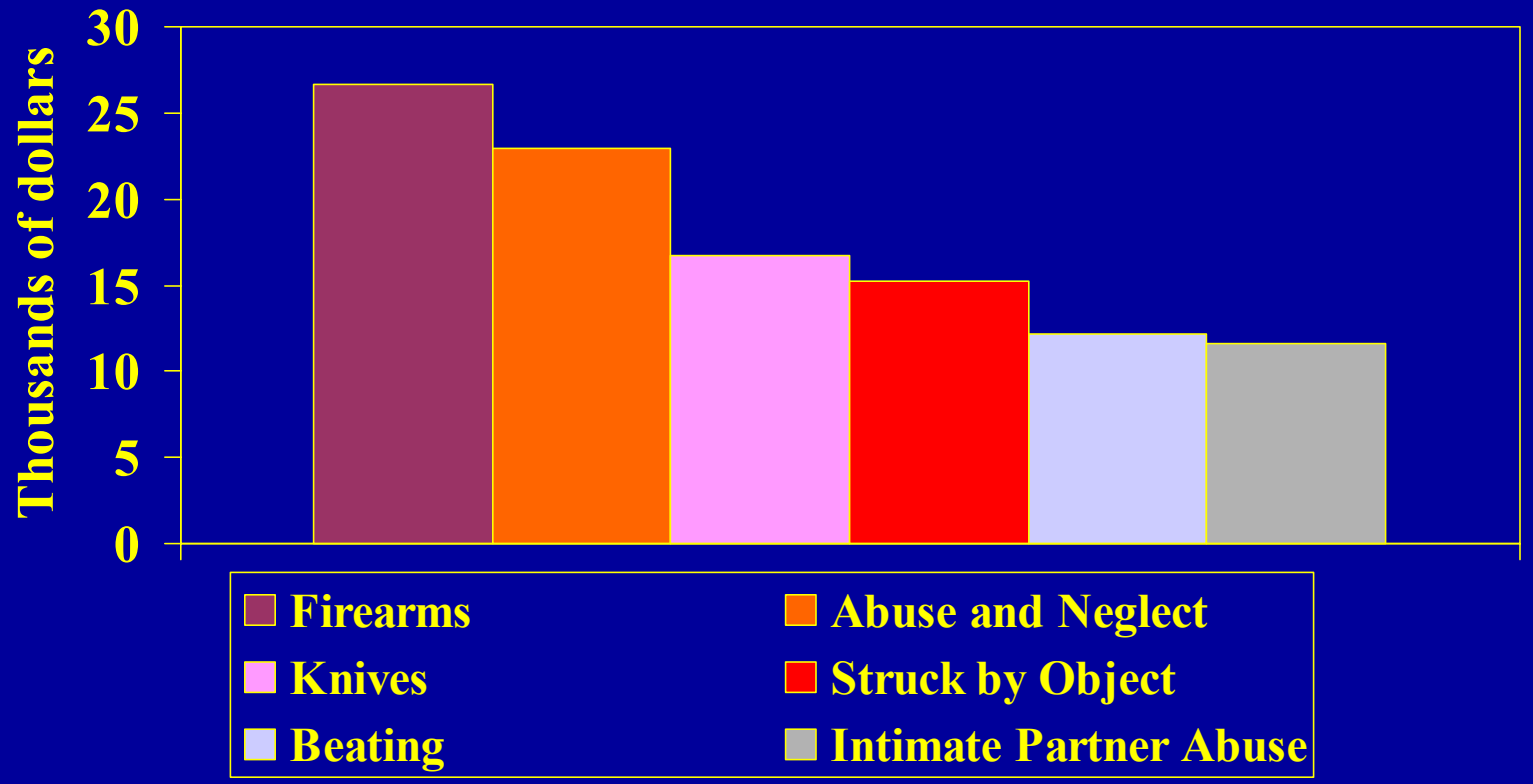
Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch
Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data; California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail

Hospitalizations for IPV Injuries, Females, by Age, California, 1996-1999



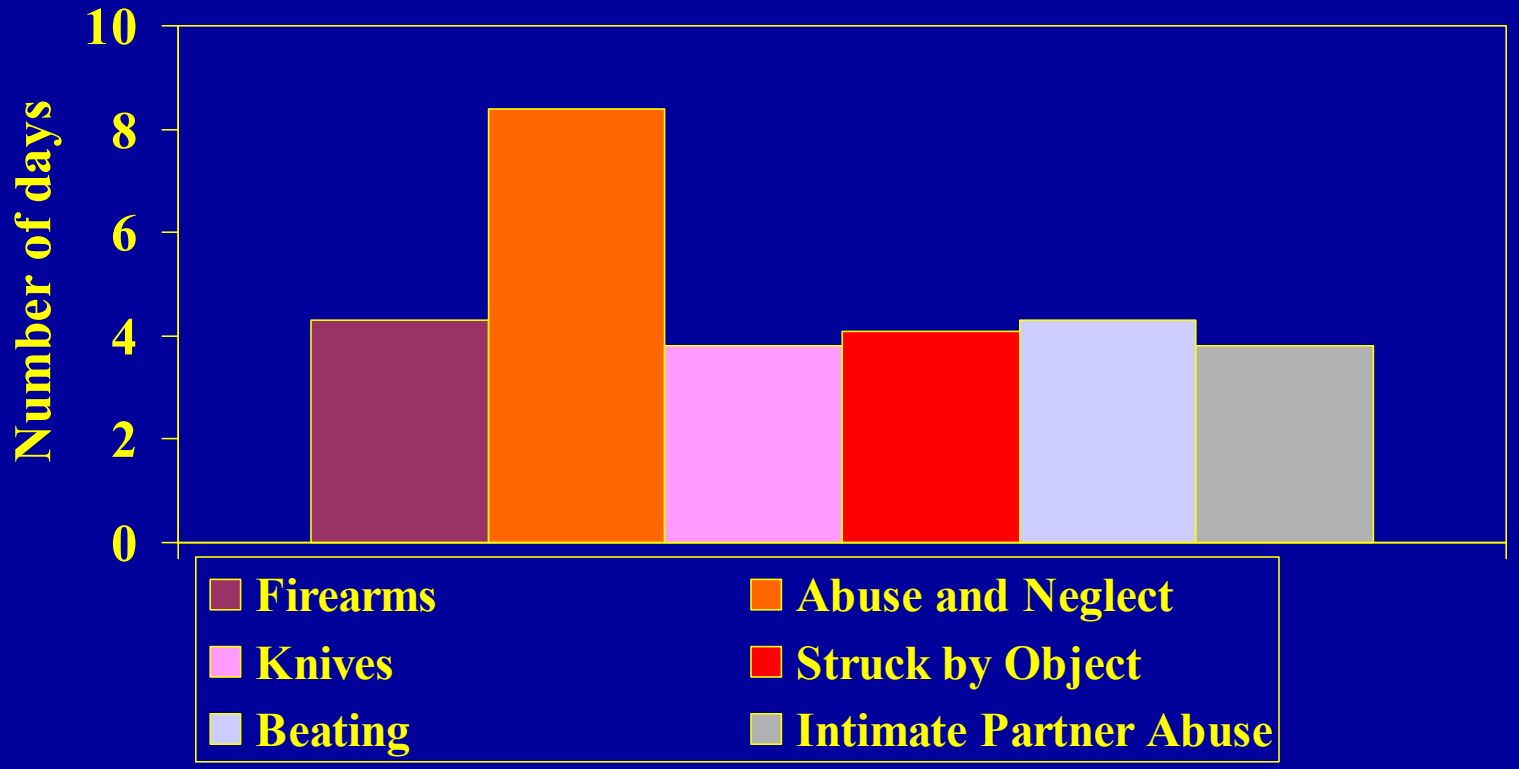
Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch
Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

Hospitalized Violent Injuries in California, by Type of Weapon and Average Charges Billed per Hospitalization, All Ages, 1992-1999



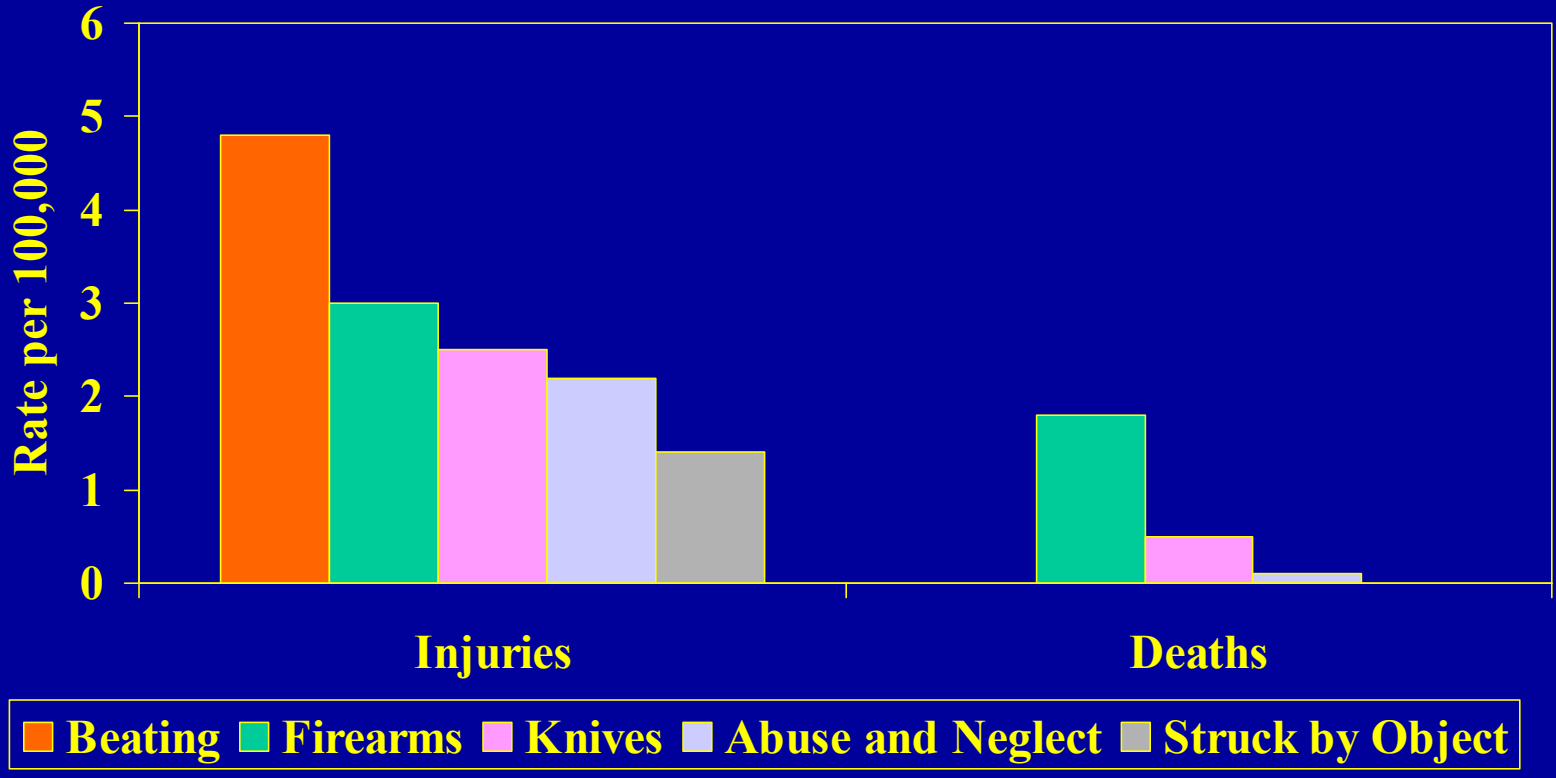
Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch
Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

Hospitalized Violent Injuries in California, by Type of Weapon and Average Length of Stay, All Ages, 1992-1999



Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch
Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

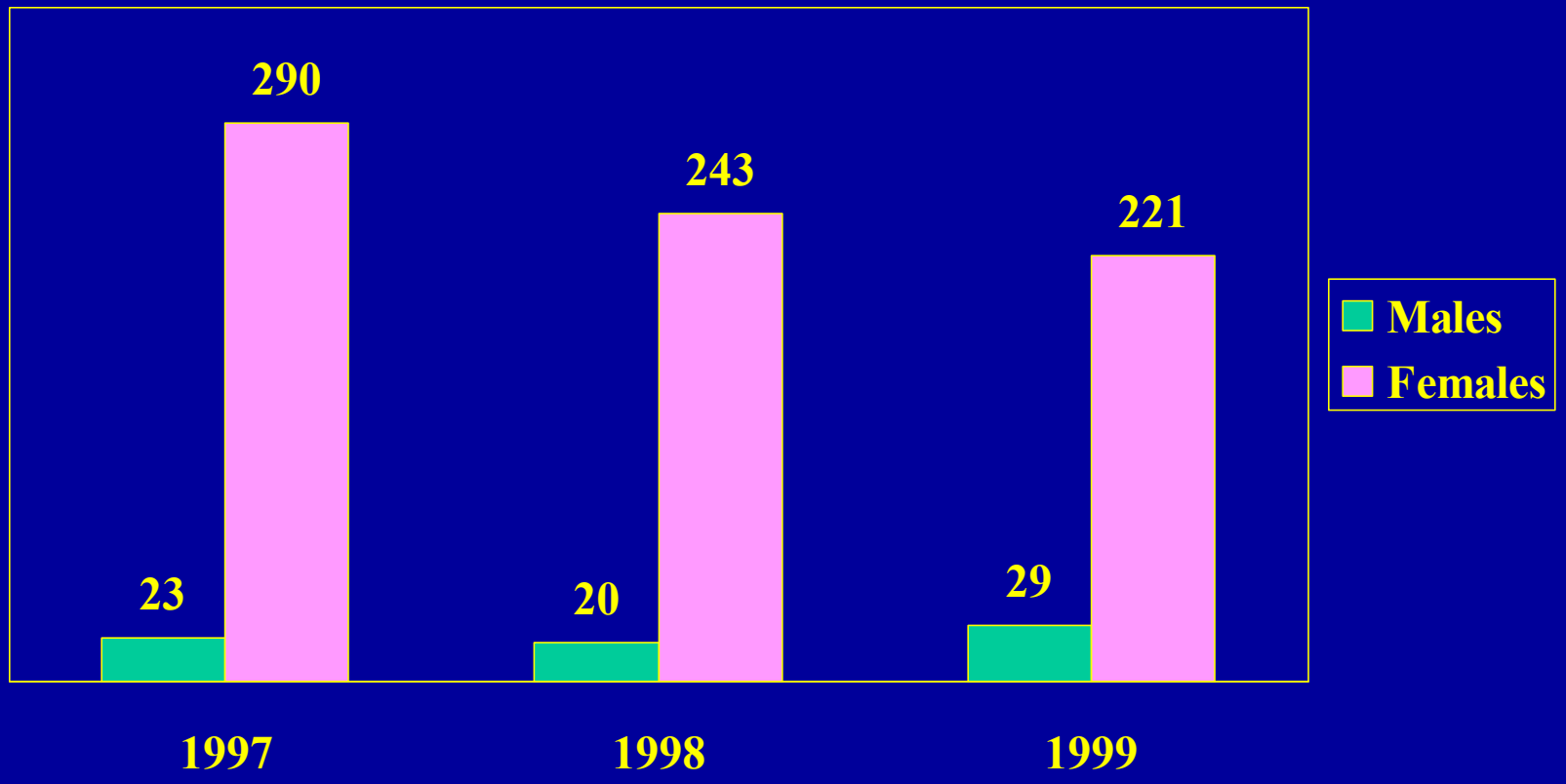
Homicide and Assaultive Injury Rates per 100,000 Women, by WeaponType, All Ages, California, 1992-1999



Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch

Source: California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File; California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data; California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail

Hospitalized Injuries Due to Assault by an Intimate Partner, by Sex, All Ages, California, 1997-1999



Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

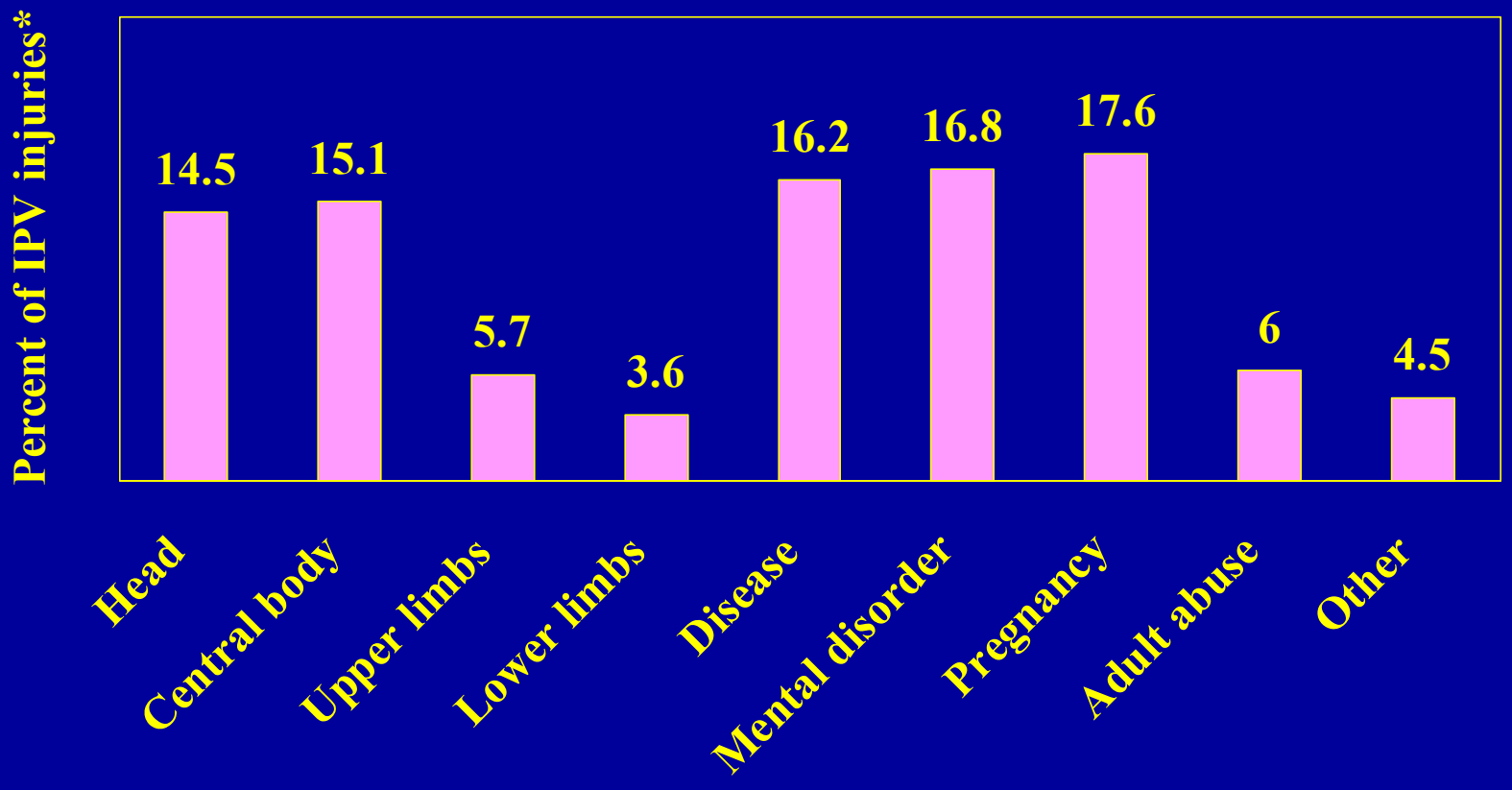
Possible Reasons IP Injuries Are Not Fully Reported in the Patient Discharge Data

- Health care provider omission
- Patient non-disclosure
- Inaccurate or incomplete reporting

Appropriate coding for Injuries Due to IPV

- Child and adult abuse take precedence over all other codes
- Use “adult abuse” code as the principal diagnosis code (995.8x), if this is a reason for admit
- Use the most appropriate E-code to describe the injury as the principal E-code (E960-968)
- Use E967.3 (or other relationship code) as a secondary E-code to describe the relationship between perp and victim

Principal Diagnosis of Hospitalized Injuries Due to Assault by an Intimate Partner, Females Only , All Ages, California, 1996-1999



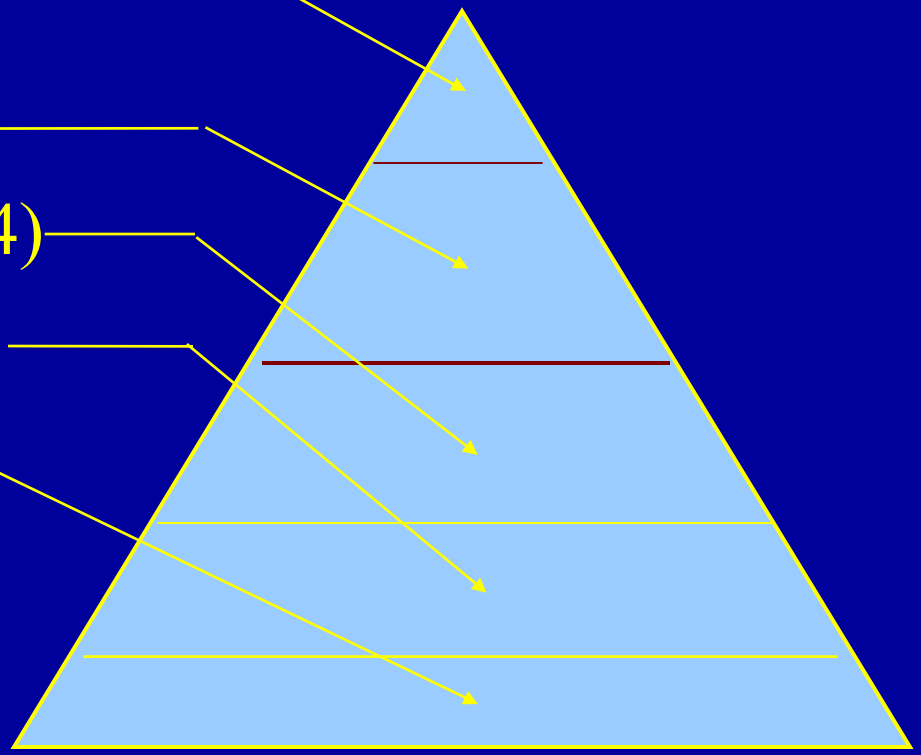
*Principal E-code only

Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

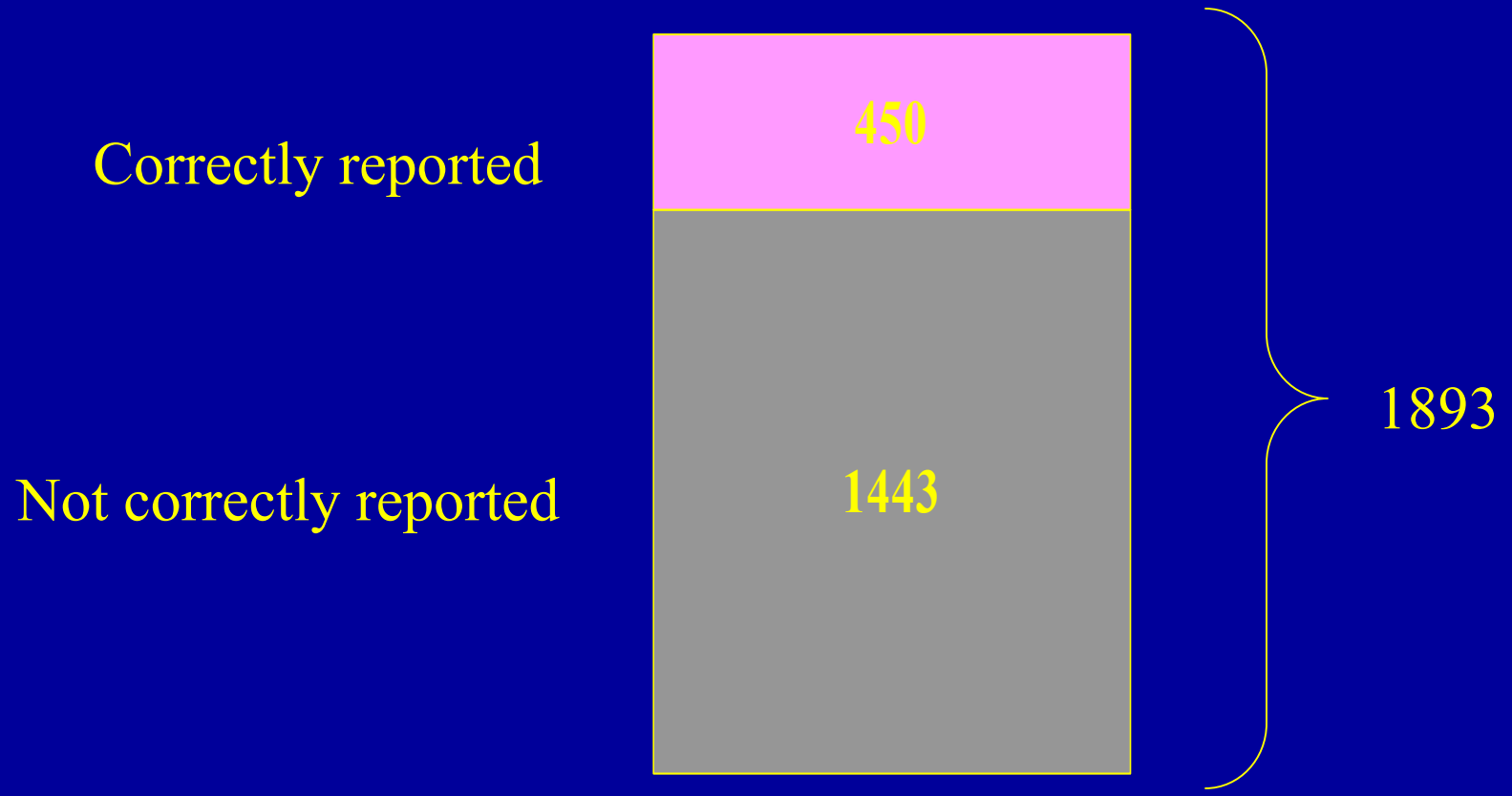
Child Maltreatment Injury Pyramid for California, 1998-2001

- CAN Fatalities (~125)
- **Serious and Severe Hospitalization** (~500)
- CAN Incidences (112,954)
- Reported CAN (545,246)
- Unreported Cases



Prepared by DHS EPIC Branch from Reconciliation Audits, 1998, OSHPD Hospital Discharge Data, 2000, and Child Welfare Services Reports for California (8/15/02) http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/, 2001.

Reporting of Child Maltreatment Hospitalizations, Age 0-17, 1997-2000



Prepared by California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data

Concluding Remarks

- Data on IPV are available in the patient discharge data but value is limited due to underreporting
- Need to improve the quality of discharge data coding to identify as many cases as possible.
- Quality can be improved by
  - Better reporting
  - Better documentation